

Better Blood Better Health

If you don't feel well to-day you can be made to feel better by making your blood better. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great pure blood maker. That is how it cures that tired feeling, pimples, sores, salt rheum, scrofula and catarrh. Get a bottle of this great medicine and begin taking it at once and see how quickly it will bring your blood up to the Good Health point.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Blood Medicine.

Irish Marriages.

For those who do not leave Ireland, twenty-three, twenty-four and twenty-five are the marrying ages. To very many of them their fathers can afford no dowry. In cases where it can be afforded \$100 to \$200 is considered a fair fortune. Sometimes the fortune is paid in kind—cattle and furnishing, or a piece of land. Often the girl fortunes herself by the industry of her fingers, investing as she goes along in sheep, a helper, a cow.

When a young man goes formally to ask a wife he brings with him a friend, whose duty it is to bargain for the fortune with father and mother, while he courts the daughter. Though a hard enough bargain is driven, it is not always done in the spirit of old Tammam Conaghan, who warned his son's friend (when seeing them off to make the match): "If she's a very good girl Conal, an' well respectable, an' likely to be well-doin' an' wise, why"—in a spasm of heroic generosity—"don't brack off the bargain for a difference of thirty shillin's (\$6) or so!"—Seumas MacManus, in Washington Star.

He Speaks Advisedly.

"Right ahead of us," resumed the traveller who was narrating his experiences, "yawned the mountain pass—"

"Do you know," artlessly interrupted one of the younger women in the company, "that seems very queer to me? How can a mountain yawn?"

"Did you never see Cumberland Gap, miss?" he asked.

And there were no more interruptions.—Chicago Tribune.

A Fact Explained.

Miss Jones—It seems to me that all the nicest men are married.

Mrs. Brown—Well, dear, they were not always so nice, you know; they have only been caught early and tame.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Smarting and Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address: Allen's Foot-Ease, Lowell, Mass.

Couldn't Stand It.

Sandy Pikes—Billy, yer brain works when yer sleep. Billy Coalgate—Dat settles it! From this time on I refrain from sleep.—Chicago News.

The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

A Description of Wampum.

Wampum was the name applied to shells or strings of shells used by the North American Indians as money. Besides their use as money they were united to form a broad belt, which was worn as an ornament. In the language of the Massachusetts Indians the word signified white, the color which generally prevailed in wampum belts.



Virginia has furnished many leaders for many causes. In the Baking Powder line, she has furnished "GOOD LUCK." In sales and popularity, "GOOD LUCK" excels in the South all other brands combined. Highest Learning Power, Wholesome and Healthful. "Horse Shoe" on every can. Manufactured by THE SOUTHERN MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Va.

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For your family's comfort and your own.

HIRES Rootbeer

will contribute more to it than 1000 lbs. of ice and a grove of firs. 5 gallons for 25 cents.

Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.

CHARLES E. HIRES CO.
Malvern, Pa.

WHY GO TO HOT SPRINGS?

Is your blood poisoned? We can cure you at home of leucemia, syphilis, and all chronic sores and blood troubles. Sole makers of Dr. Howard's Root Bitters. Has no equal for Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Absolute cure for Syphilis. It takes time and no cure effected, we will refund money paid. One month's treatment by mail \$5.00. Sample package \$1.00. Address: COOKE MEDICINE CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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Mention this Paper in writing to advertisers. AUG-1903-23

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

WHALE HUNTING TODAY

MODERN METHODS AND APPLIANCES USED BY NEWFOUNDLANDERS.

The Popular Idea With Regard to the Industry Is Rather Apt to Be Erroneous—Specially Constructed Steamers Now Used—The Harpoon Gun a Marvel.

Most persons think of whaling as an industry pursued with a bluff-bowed old vessel beating her way round the world, manned by New England Armors and the refuse of crimps' lodging houses, and attacking the leviathans of the deep in frail boats with harpoons and lances. Nothing could be more at variance with the modern method of whale hunting, for science has enlisted in the pursuit the most efficient as well as the most destructive of accessories, and the killing of the cetacea has been transformed from an adventurous pursuit, abounding in excitement and hairbreadth escapes, into a matter-of-fact, every day business undertaking.

Whaling in Green bay, Newfoundland, illustrates these new conditions. A specially built, staunch, stout and swift little steamer prosecutes the fishery, replacing the old-time boats and rowers. She carries on her forecastle the weapon with which she does battle—a powerful cannon, which fires a projectile capable of destroying the largest leviathan in these waters. This gun ejects a large iron harpoon, with cross-arms, which lie against the shaft until it strikes a solid body, and then project out and imbed themselves. The head of this harpoon is formed of the foregoing projectile, which is cigar-shaped and sharp-pointed, and explodes as it pierces the whale's sides, generating a gas which serves to keep the fish afloat after the wrecking effect of the shock on its internal organs has left it a lifeless mass. A stout rope is attached to the butt of the harpoon, and by this the whale is kept in leash as it thrashes madly through the water in a vain effort to escape its unknown enemy. Death rapidly ensues, unless, as sometimes happens, the projectile goes through the fish from side to side, and a second shot is then necessary. But, though the ship may have to fire a second shot, in no instance has a whale, once struck by the harpoon, escaped the hunters.

The whaling steamer Cabot is powerfully engine, makes thirteen knots, and, on occasion, can hold her own when a huge fin-back, frenzied with pain, seeks to drag her off toward the ocean. The practice with the whaler is that as soon as a fish is struck the engines are shut off and the whale is allowed to career along on its way, towing the steamer after her. This soon exhausts the whale, which then comes to the surface, and here its death flurry takes place. Very rarely one of them will attempt an attack on the boat, though, as a rule, they are too terrified to approach the strange object which plows so rapidly through the water, but when any such menace is attempted, the quick handling of the steamer and the discharge of a second harpoon will soon put the infuriated animal out of the fight, and drag his carcass into the factory at Snook's Arm, where the manufacture of the oil and the cleaning of the whalebone are undertaken.

This form of whale fishing originated in Norway, where it has been pursued for many years with conspicuous success. Several companies are engaged in it at various points on the Norwegian coast, and very large profits are made, so plentiful are the fish and so readily are they captured. It was then extended to Iceland, where it proved equally successful, and then it was established in Newfoundland. In those days the dead whale was hauled into the beach at high water and the fat was taken off at low tide. When the water was high again the carcass was turned over and later the process was repeated until the operation was completed. This made it impossible to study the whale as a whole, but at Snook's Arm there is now a "slip" or sloping platform running out into the water, and by means of this the fish are hoisted up high and dry and the removal of the "blanket" or oil-bearing outer covering is possible without any cessation, the scientific observer having at the same time an unrivalled opportunity for his work.

The industry was set on foot on this island in the spring of 1898, and for that season the Cabot killed 91 whales, many of which, however, were only small ones. This year the total has reached 98, the average size being much greater. It might be thought that such killing would soon deplete them, but Dr. True counted over 100 of them sporting together on more than one occasion. The Norwegian whales are richer in fat, owing to a greater plenitude of the mollusks on which they feed, but the Newfoundland ones are much larger and far more plentiful, so that the balance is struck about equally. The humpback gives the poorest yield, its "blanket" being thinnest of all. The finback is more valuable, yielding four to six tons of oil, besides a goodly quantity of baleen, or whalebone. Scarcely a day passes without one falling a victim to the prowess of Skipper Bull of the little steamer, and one week he made a record of 18 prizes. A huge factory has been erected at

Snook's Arm for the conversion of the dead fish into commercial products. As the whales are towed into the harbor they are moored by ropes to ring-bolts fastened in the rocks, and here they float, as many as 30 or 40 at a time, waiting their turn to be cut up and thrown into the refining vats, which rapidly convert the fat into fine, clear oil, largely in demand in Europe for soap making and other industrial undertakings. Only the fat is removed from the carcass. This fat is the outer covering. Inside that, and adhering to the bones, is the meat, a strong, tough, stringy growth which so far has been valueless, though now an attempt is being made to transform it into patent fertilizer. All last winter the fisherfolk in the neighboring harbors carried it away by boatloads and used it for food, it being to them a very agreeable change from their eternal diet of codfish, though it would hardly satisfy the tourist or traveler. Not infrequently it was salted down in barrels, and did duty all the past summer, and this season a similar practice will be pursued, as the guano factory will not be ready to work before the spring. As the meat rots or is stripped from the whales, the bones drop to the bottom, where they will remain as an ever-rising monument to industrial activity, until science has devised some means of utilizing them, as it has of the other portions of the fish.

The Newfoundland whale fishery is a revival of an old United States industry. At one time as many as 15 New Bedford whalers resorted every year to our southern bays, and pursued a very profitable business in these waters. Along through the latter part of the last century schooners from New York, Boston and other ports cruised along our coasts seeking whales, and until 1812, when the war with England made the venture too hazardous, they plied this vocation with generally favorable results. The old colonial records tell of the visits of these American vessels, and the progress they made, and not a few Englishmen also embarked in the business. But the antiquated implements with which the enterprise was carried on, the dangers of the rock-ribbed coast and the ferocity of the sulphur bottom, combined to cause the speedy abandonment of the fishery. But with the appliances now in use, and the experience of the past two years, it is certain that the present fishery will be a complete success, and every museum in the world will be able to secure a full-sized specimen of a whale.—New York Times.

WORKERS IN GUAM.

NO HIRED MAN EVER WORKED IN GUAM.

The great difficulty in Guam, from an American point of view, is the lack of laborers. Every native is a landowner and farmer. A man may know how to bake bread, make shoes or build a house, get such a thing as a regular baker, shoemaker or carpenter is unknown in Guam. You may be kept waiting weeks for a pair of shoes, or a chest, or a pair of trousers, because the man engaged to work for you has to harvest his corn, or build a hut on his ranch, or plant his rice. Did you ever imagine what the conditions would be if everyone were rich? Who would make our clothing, build our houses, cook our food? We should have to do these things for ourselves, unless we repaid somebody else by work for helping us in the time of our troubles and necessity. These are the conditions in Guam.

If you had a farm producing sweet potatoes, coconuts, corn, yams, tro, chickens, pigs, coffee, chocolate, sirup of coconut sap, vinegar, cider, sugar, beans and pumpkins, would you go to work on the road for 50 cents a day (Mexican) or hire yourself as a farm hand for \$6 a month and board? The people of Guam will not do this, and are therefore called by some lazy and worthless. I have seen them on their plantations planting coconut trees, which, when once bearing, will give them a sure and steady income, besides cultivating their sweet potatoes, tobacco, corn, etc. I am sure I should do as they do. I do not say it is for the good of the island that such conditions exist. The roads and bridges are bad, and nobody wants to mend them. Formerly all such work was done by convicts sent here from Spain and the Philippines. We need laborers and need them badly.

We literally have no market, not a single store where you can go and buy a bushel of sweet potatoes, or a dozen of oranges, or a fowl or turkey. You have to beg people to sell you things. They get preserved fruit, which they really do not need, and rice from the traders in exchange for their dried coconut. We found that they were very anxious to get ship's tobacco when last year's supply of tobacco gave out, so several of the officers laid in a supply of ship's tobacco and exchanged it for chickens, eggs, etc. It was the only way to induce the people to bring them.—Correspondence, Chicago Record.

Dangers of Luxury.

"Wouldn't you like to eat your breakfast in bed?"

"Goodness—no; eating breakfast in bed would demoralize me so I couldn't get up and earn the money to pay for it."

ALL ABOUT THE HARMONICA.

Hundreds of Varieties Made and Many Thousands Sold Annually.

The harmonica, simple as it might seem to be, is made in hundreds of varieties, counting sizes and styles and their different keys. All single harmonicas, including the very cheapest, are produced in seven keys, A to G inclusive. Double harmonicas with two sets of reeds, are made with the two sides in different keys, and then there are harmonicas three-sided, four-sided, five-sided and six-sided, each side being tuned in a different key. Single harmonicas are also sold in sets of four in as many keys. The key most commonly used is probably C.

The many thousands of harmonicas sold in this country annually are all imported, some from Austria, but by far the greatest number from Germany. They are made largely in factories, but still to a considerable extent, either in whole or in part, in homes, and often by women, cheap labor enabling the production of them at very low cost. In factories the tuners of harmonicas sit at tables that are partitioned off something like desks in telegraph offices, to give each operator a separate inclosure and avoid confusion with other sounds close at hand. The reeds are tuned to those of a correctly tuned harmonica, which is used as a guide, the work being done with a file and a knife, with which the several tongues are scraped or filed or cut in whatever degree may be required to bring them into tune.

Harmonics are sold at all sorts of prices, from five cents up to \$3 or \$4. At prices above 50 cents the harmonica is likely to be double. Double harmonics of larger size and more elaborate finish range in price up to \$1.50.

Harmonics with more than two sides begin with the three-sided ones at \$1.25, and run from that up in price, according to size and quality and number of sides, to those having six sides, in as many keys, and seventy-two holes, and called concert harmonicas, and selling at \$3.50 or more. The harmonica is commonly deemed a toy, and is chiefly sold and used as such; but good music can be got out of a good harmonica, and it is more or less used as a musical instrument, and played with other instruments or as an accompaniment to the human voice. A stringed instrument could, of course, be tuned to play with a harmonica of any key, but that harmonica might not do to accompany other music, written, perhaps, in a different key and played upon a piano and not easily transposed. Such and other requirements, as of the voice, are met by the harmonica that can be played in several keys, and the putting up together in a box of four single harmonics of as many keys is with the same purpose in view.

Of odd harmonics, other than those that are standard and familiar, there is one kind with a tremolo attachment by means of which a tremolo effect may be given to the notes. There is another kind of harmonica made, with gong bells attached that can be manipulated by the player.

Of harmonica holders designed to hold the harmonica to a player's lips while he is using his hands to play another instrument at the same time, which would be, most commonly, a guitar, there are at least three kinds; one is an adjustable holder that goes around and rests upon the shoulders, the others being in one way and another attached to and supported upon the player's clothing. And there are also made harmonica pouches of leather and of chamois skin, and in various sizes, and having at their opening end framed jaws that snap together as those of pouch pocketbooks do, in which harmonicas may be carried.—New York Sun.

The Historic Tugela.

The Tugela, or Startling river, across which the Boers and British have fought each other back and forth several times, is the longest stream in Natal, and is described as picturesque and magnificent. It rises on the Free State side of the Mont aux Sources, in the Drakensberg, and at once leaps down 1800 feet, with a fall broken only by one or two ledges and reputed to be the highest in the world. It then tears through a great canyon for two miles and is joined by several rushing mountain streams. The first important tributary to the Tugela is the Little Tugela, which flows in from the south. Then comes the Klip river from the north—the stream on which Ladysmith is situated.

Side Views of Life.

When a man tires of himself his case is hopeless.

If a minister aims his remarks at himself he is pretty sure to hit nine-tenths of his congregation.

Many a true word is spoken when two women have a quarrel.

Wise is the woman who doesn't expect a man to love her when he is busy.

There are many different brands of foolishness. A man indulges in one kind when he traduces his enemies.—Chicago News.

An Ambiguous Welcome.

When Landseer was presented to the king of Portugal, His Majesty said: "Ah, I am so glad to see you; I always like beasts."

Famous Modern Sieges.

The New York World gives the length of several notable modern sieges. Among others, it says that Mafeking was besieged 211 days; Khartoum, 341 days; Sebastopol, 327 days; Paris, 167 days; Kimberley, 123 days; Ladysmith, 118 days; Plevna, 94 days; Lucknow, 86 days, and Saragossa, 62 days.

Of course, this is not without interest, but while giving the figures about modern sieges The World would have pleased many of its readers if it had included some of the civil war sieges.

Few people are able to give off-hand the number of days occupied in besieging Petersburg, Vicksburg and Atlanta.—Atlanta Constitution.

To Preserve Henry VIII's Palace.

The London County Council has been asked to sanction the expenditure of \$135,000 for the purpose of preserving the building at 17 Fleet street, usually known as the "Palace of Henry VIII and Cardinal Wolsey." The doubts previously expressed as to the historical foundation for this claim are more than supported by the result of the investigations of the officials of the County Council, who report that the building was not erected until 1610, when it was used as the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry, Prince of Wales, had control of it until his death in 1612. There is a record, dated a few years later, stating that it was then a tavern. It was familiar to Dr. Johnson, Burke, Goldsmith and Reynolds. For many years it has been used as a hair dresser's establishment, much patronized by barristers.

Electricity in Capsules.

This new compound, which is made from cheap chemicals, is put up in capsule form and when added to a certain quantity of water will furnish electricity enough to light a house, drive an automobile or even a railroad train. But this is nothing compared to the strengthening power contained in a bottle of Hestor's Stomach Bitters. It cures indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver and kidney troubles and fills the system with the vigor of health.

Economic Measure.

Sunday School Teacher (during lesson on the children of Israel)—Robert, tell me why it was the children of Israel built the golden calf. Robert—I don't know, unless there was that they didn't have gold enough to make a cow.—Life.

Indigestion is a bad companion. Get rid of it by chewing a bar of Adams' Peppermint Tutti Frutti after each meal.

The Point of View.

Biggs—Figgs has the clearest head of any man I know. Figgs—That's right; there is absolutely nothing in it.—Chicago News.

It requires no experience to dye with FURMAN'S DYELESS DYES. Simply boiling your goods in the dye is all that's necessary. Sold by all druggists.

Conservative.

"Come, Bobby, tell us which you love best—your ma or me." "No, you don't, pa; I'm a middle-of-the-roader."—Chicago Record.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROWN QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Hard and Tough.

"They've got a new shell at Washington that will go through any thing." "I'd like to see it tackle my old father-in-law's caulked conscience."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Automatic Device For Reservoirs.

Water reservoirs are automatically kept at the proper level by a new waste gate, which is pivoted on either side of the outlet, with a pocket attached to the gate at right angles, to be lifted with the overflow, the weight of the water overbalancing the gate and allowing it to open.

LIKE MANY OTHERS

Clara Kopp Wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Tells what it did for Her.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have seen so many letters from ladies who were cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies that I thought I would ask your advice in regard to my condition.

I have been doctoring for four years and have taken different patent medicines, but received very little benefit. I am troubled with backache, in fact my whole body aches, stomach feels sore, by spells get short of breath and am very nervous. Menstruation is very irregular with severe bearing down pains, cramps and backache. I hope to hear from you at once."—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., Sept. 27, 1898.

"I think it is my duty to write a letter to you in regard to what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. I wrote you some time ago, describing my symptoms and asking your advice, which you very kindly gave. I am now healthy and cannot begin to praise your remedy enough. I would say to all suffering women, 'Take Mrs. Pinkham's advice, for a woman best understands a woman's sufferings, and Mrs. Pinkham, from her vast experience in treating female ills, can give you advice that you can get from no other source.'"—CLARA KOPP, Rockport, Ind., April 13, 1899.

